

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6040

號九十四零六第

日五月初三日丁酉光

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1877.

三月

號八十月四英 港香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 16 VENICE British str., 1,971. P. L.
Black, Colombo, 264b Marsh, Singapore
2nd April, and Saigon, 12th, Dico and
General—JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.
April 16 ALEXANDRA, Brit. bark, 66t. The
Penravon, Newcastle, 17th Feb., Coal
Ore.

April 16 EUDORA ADOLPHINE, French br.
264t. Valo, Kwangtung (Cobee), 21st
March. Rattan—CALDWELL & Co.

April 17 PEK-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gunboat,
Ariy, Chou-chow 17th April.

April 17 CHINA, German str., 612, Alter-
mud, Cuxhaven 16th April, General
Schoemers & Co.

Clearances.

At THE HARBOUR Master's Office;
APRIL 17th.

Japan, British steamer, for Singapore, Po-
neau, and Calcutta.

Argyll, British steamer, for Singapore, Po-
neau, and Calcutta.

Ecuador, Spanish steamer, for Amer.
Cairns, British steamer, for Saigon.

China, British steamer, for Ningpo, and
Shanghai.

Tesso, British steamer, for East Coast.

Departures.

April 17 FOYWARD, British bark, for Port-
land (Oregon).

April 17 PERAMBICO, British steamer, for
Holloway.

April 17 JAPAN, British steamer, for Singa-
pore, Pooneau, and Calcutta.

April 17 ARVIL, British str., for Singa-
pore, Pooneau, and Calcutta.

April 17 BEETHA, German str., for Quinhon.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per VENICE, str., from Colombo, &c.—
11 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per JAPAN, str., for Singapore, &c.—
400 Chinese.

Per ARGYLL, str., for Singapore, &c.—
1 Cabin and 399 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Salvador, str., for Amoy—
3 Cabin and 120 Chinese.

Per Cambria, str., for Saigon—
201 Chinese.

Per Ningpo, str., for Ningpo, &c.—
Mearo, Washbrook and Mason, and 30 Chi-
nese.

Per TESSO, str., for East Coast—
4 Cabin and 150 Chinese.

NOTICES.

The British steamship VENICE reports left
Colombo on 29th March, bound for Hongkong.
Arrived at Saigon on 5th April, left again
13th instant. Anchored off Island of China
8pm on the 16th. Had from Saigon moderate
S.E. winds throughout.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ABRAVIL.

3rd of Tokio, Augt. 1st, from S. Francisco.

1st Radnorshire, British str., from Hongkong.

2. Viking, British steamer, from Hongkong.

3. Sonda, British steamer, from Hongkong.

4. Tokio Maru, Japan str., from Shanghai.

17. Oceanus, German 3-m. s.s., for Takao.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe
from Ports in China, Japan and
Russia.

(For last Month Advice.)

Adelina & Marianne, Forum... Feb. 23
Corona... Feb. 23
White Adder... Feb. 23
Cathay... Yoko-hama, Feb. 23
Prian (t)... Shanghai, Feb. 23
Marco Polo... Manila, Feb. 23
Regulus... Manila, Feb. 23

Reported at Hongkong.

Yester'day Name Date
Highland... Boston, U.S., Nov. 27
Western Chief... London, Dec. 1
Madura... Cardiff, Nov. 28
Hainan Law... Cardiff, Nov. 28
New Era... Cardiff, Nov. 28
Benevolence... Cardiff, Dec. 4
Carava... Hamburg, Dec. 4
Carib... Hamburg, Dec. 17
L. V. Gell... London, Dec. 17
Gibraltar... London, Dec. 17
Oman... Cardiff, Dec. 19
Chinaman... London, Dec. 20
Mind Marian... Cardiff, Dec. 21

Arrived.

C. R. Bishop... London, Jan. 29
Woodhall... Hamburg, Jan. 29
Hope... Cardiff, Jan. 29
Gryll... Cardiff, Jan. 29
Matchless... Cardiff, Jan. 29
Cotton O... Cardiff, Feb. 1
F. P. Linfield... Cardiff, Feb. 1
Penit... London, Feb. 20
End... London, Feb. 20
Osake... London, Feb. 20

Left.

Archie... London, Feb. 24
Anchises (t)... Liverpool, Feb. 25
Isle of the South... Cardiff, Mar. 1
Brown Brothers... Cardiff, Mar. 1
Gloucester (t)... London, Mar. 1

Action Sales to-day.

Note.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT
POLICIES AGAINST FIRE, to the extent of
45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on
Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates,
subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.
NORTON Co., Agents.

18 Hongkong, January, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

Agents.

Notice.

COLLECTORS granted at current rates, on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in
accordance with the Company's Articles of
Association. Two-thirds of the Premiums are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the amount con-
tributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OFFICES.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY".)

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE SOURCES; and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in Every Respect.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPoa.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMoy.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKiang.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR OHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHwang.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOL.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines. It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping. It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c. The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO ... Mr. L. A. de Graca.

SWATOW ... Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMoy ... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOCHEW ... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

NIANGPO ... Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

HANKOW ... Messrs. Hall & Holt, St. John's.

SHANGHAI ... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

BANGKOK ... Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

OHEFOO and **PEKING** ... Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

NEWCHwang ... Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

LONDON ... Mr. G. Agar, Cleme's Lane, London.

PARIS ... Messrs. Bates, Hony & Co., San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO ... Mr. L. P. Fisher, & Co., Exchange, New York.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
Passenger Ships Supplied.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

27 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Post Office is open at 7 a.m. for the reception of letters, &c., and the boxes are to be delivered to the postmen at 10 a.m. The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—The Heads of Mercantile Houses, Banks, Printing Offices, &c., will much oblige by causing the office of their correspondence to mark English and French names on all their bills of exchange, &c., so as to make it possible to mail them to Hongkong, where they will be sent to the Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Louisville Courier* Journal suggests as the best plan for preventing the explosion of boilers to fill them with ice-water and set them in a cool place.

An American, who has recently visited Italy, writes—“Venice is a nice place, only I must say I think it's damp. It must have rained tremendo before our arrival, for at present we can only get about the streets in boats.”

Lulu was once placed at dinner between Madame de Staél and Madame de Staél.

“How lucky I am,” exclaimed Lulu, “to have always the one or the other.” “And without possessing either the one or the other,” added Madame de Staél.

“Pull down your car a moment, I want to look down the street,” said a man on Main-street yesterday to a traveller just ahead of him. The traveller mostly folded his arms under his hat and passed merrily on. On he was free, though he had been pulled by the tail.

A noted English author, once at the bottom of his table, “why the goose, if there was one, was always placed next the person!”

“Really, said he, “can give no reason for it; but your question is so odd that I shall never eat a goose without thinking of your lordship.”

Gordon Pasha, the new Governor-General of the Soudan, has, according to a telegram from Cairo, been authorized by the Khedive to conclude with King Jérôme of Abyssinia for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and commerce, and for opening in the country to trade.

The late Mr. Nathaniel Greenhalgh, cotton-spinner of Thordyke, Shropshire, near Balsall Heath, it is said, bequeathed £40,000 for the erection and endowment of two churches, one at or near Shrewsbury, a populous village a mile and a half from Balsall, and another in the West of England.

The editor of a country paper wrote one evening, “To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Louis Philippe.” When the printer's proof came up, the name read “Tom Phillips.” The editor wrote on the margin, “Who the deuce is Tom Phillips?” Next morning the article read, “To day is the anniversary of the birth of Tom Phillips.”

The Board of Trade has decided to spelling class through a definition of words—“Spelling and define biter,” said he. It was cleverly answered, “Spell and define back.” It was also cleverly answered, “Now,” said the Board of Education, “put the two words together, and tell me the meaning of the compound word back-biter.” This posed the class for a long time in inspired discussion, exchanged with delight, with the Board of Education.

To those who are interested in the employment of women, it will be pleasant to learn that Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Hoggan, M.D., of Zurich, who has been for several years in practice in London, has just passed a successful examination in Dublin, and has received the license in Medicine and Midwifery of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians.

Orders have been received at the School of Military Engineering, directing that the 23rd company, Royal Engineers, should be composed of men who had been educated at the Royal Naval College, and had consequently been promoted to the rank of midshipman, and be mounted in the ship *Hood*, moored in the Medway, and which is used as a submarine mining school. This makes the fourth company now specially devoted to the torpedo service, the other companies being the 4th, 28th, and 23rd. “It is understood that the torpedo branch of the corps will be made a distinct department, and that the rank of one of our officers will be entitled to it, as soon as its importance is now attached to torpedoes, both for offensive and defensive purposes.

Major King-Harmsworth, the Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Manufactory, Enfield, and captain of armours, have completed necessary alterations to the Martini-Henry rifles of all the infantry battalions at Woolwich, the improvements being first introduced to the British army at home and abroad consist of doing away with the old rammer-block, substituting a new one and a trigger, shielding the gun, thereby imparting to it a clear pull of not less than 7 lbs, or more than 8 lbs, and blacking the outside surface of the block, which was of a brown colour. These alterations will be made in 60,000 rifles for regiments serving in India.

The *Alta California* writes to announce the death of Captain Seth Doane, which occurred at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 14th February, at which place he was dwelling for the benefit of his health. Captain Doane has been identified with the California trade for many years.

His first command was the ship *Herbert*; afterward he commanded the ships *Northern Light* and *Lightning*; the former of a small steamer to China, and subsequently brought the steamers *Great Republic* and *America* from New York to the port. The latter vessel was in his charge when she was destroyed by fire at Yokohama. His life has been an active one, and he was never found wanting in trying emergencies. His last command was the British steamer *Melodeon*. He was about 46 years old.

Captain Willard Glazier, who rode out of Boston on the ninth of May last, intending to make a horseback ride across the continent, has returned to the Hub. He accomplished the undertaking, but judging from the story, must be heartily glad it is over. The entire time occupied by the journey was 200 days, the equator being crossed on the 22nd of July, and the middle of August.

On October 1st, he left San Fran., and arrived in California on the 1st of November, having made a distance of 4,008 miles.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 17th April.

Whilst for selected sheets of Patna the rate has remained unchanged at \$352, of ordinary sheets sale given to-day at \$372. Of British sales at \$352.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand, \$3/11

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, \$3/11

Credit, at 6 months' sight, 4/4

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/4

Extracts.

THE LADY-DOCTOR.
Saw ye that plump tall and gay,
Who's come to us from far away?
The golden hair, the flowing free,
And all a maiden's tender grace.
Long, long from her have parted,
A doctor who has sons and daughters.
To order draughts as black as night,
Powers and pills and lotions—
Her very hands might be a spell
To cast a charm over us all.
To lose inviting poison,
Yet if some rash, presumptuous man,
Her ladyship should dare to wear,
Strange things he might discover,
In the bloom of such a creature.
She wandered through the meadow green
To meet a joyful lover.

She came to give him gentle bark,
To bid him leave his spurs,
Nor spicaments,
Nor chloroform, nor ammonia,
But blushing looks, and many a smile,
And kisses need of manna.
But, she the maiden's heart grew cold,
Perhaps she thought the youth too bold,
For when his voice she shak'd her
In amorous glee, then hearts he brook'd,
She left her orders, her side,
To be a lady-doctor.

She threw away the faded flowers,
Gather'd up the woodland bower,
Her lover's parting token,
If suffering limbs we can relieve,
What need for acting aims to greater?

Her mother's patients for advice—
Nor subjects for discussion—
She studied here for her degree,
At length the coveted M.D.—
With a smile, a nod, a speech,

Joy to that doctor you and I,
With rose cheeks and golden hair,
Learning with beauty blazed!

Diseases can scarce endure,
A lady's glance may quickly cure,
E'en though the pain be chronic;
What'er that makes bright was seen
Has come to us, and we're in glee.

For smile becometh a ton—
But soon too soon, the hand of fate

Sprinkles her withered petals,
Forgotten was each maiden's wile;

She can remember how to smile—
Meroes all were fatal.

And now all looks grim and stern,
We wonder any heart can burn.

The love of life is dying,
Naïve sympathy alas!

She seems a man in woman's clothes,
All senseless grace abounding.

Yet blame her not, for she has known
The war of living all alone.

In friendless, dreary sadness;

She longs for what she cannot find,
A home, a husband, a child.

A home of love and goodness.

From London Society.

BORN IN MARCH.
The Poet Laureate opens the new monthly magazine styled the *Nineteenth Century* with the following scenario:

"The scene that of late had feed'd fear and fast—
The scene that of late had leaving to the skill
Of others their old nest seen—
How char'd that when mindful of the past—

Our true compeers regular round the nest
Of diverse tongue, but with a common wail—

Here, in this narrow ring of dafodil—

At last, to put forth and bray the blast;

For some, the daffodil's real pearl—

Or, of course, the daffodil's own again—

Their lot with ours to give the world a look;

And some a wilder comrade sworn to seek

If any golden harbors lie for men—

In seas of Death and endless gales of Doubt."

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN BRITISH GUIANA.
When the men of the Tamar! Indians approached us, their wives walked close behind them, and though wishing to see our boat they were too timid to come near. When therefore, a man came to examine it, his wife abandoned him and took refuge behind a relative or neighbour; but if he stood up at a distance, she stood close behind him, with her arms clasped round his waist, peering at us round his shoulder. If he sat down, she sat down behind him, with her arms clasped round his neck; and it was quite sufficient to see a row of frank bush husbands and rear-mark wives squatting in this apparently loving condition—*Cameo and Cameo, Life in British Guiana.* By G. Barrington Brown.

MERE BEAUTY.

It is natural, that men should pursue beautiful women; but it would be well to remember that there are qualities of far more importance than mere personal charms. True, we may be fascinated with a dark

luminous, and beautiful eye, the crimson blush of the cheek, a graceful, symmetrical form; but, after all, the inquiry should be, is there a soul within? Is there elevation of thought, generous principles, noble purposes, a cultivated intellect? If not, what else would a woman of beautiful personal appearance be but as a doll or griffled toy? How long could a man of genius be induced to worship at such a shrine? How long before his affections would assume the form of lusty or contempt? Powerful passions and strong affection invariably accompany the man of genius.

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. LINCOLN.
In a communication to the New Haven *Palladium*, Dr. Thomas P. Gibbs, late a surgeon in the army, relates the following:

"During the Spring of 1862 I was engaged in the city of Washington in preparing hospital accommodations for the wounded soldiers brought up by the steamer from the Peninsula. A few days after the receipt of several hundred of the wounded from the battle of Williamsburg, I met Mr. Lincoln in the vicinity of my hospital and asked him if he would not come in an house to visit. With the peculiar semi-comic expression of his face, assumed at times, which the two were familiar with, will not soon forget, he replied: 'Do you think it would be right for the President of the United States to make a visit except by appointment?' I said: 'That is for you to determine.' Mr. President: 'Well, how would you like it if I came to see you to-morrow at five o'clock?' I told him I would be gratified; and he drove on. Punctual to the time next day he came, and I showed him through the wards containing some 500 sick and wounded men. He walked quietly through the infirmary, shaking the hand of each patient, his hands to shake, and endeavouring by his kindness and consideration for the wants of the poor to encourage and comfort the poor fellow. After spending about two hours, he was about to leave, when I said, 'We have some words in which there are about thirty others of various grades, from Generals to Lieutenants, who would not wish to listen to you.' To which he made this reply: 'The officers will take care of themselves, and I have no fear for them, but I wished to know that the men were properly provided for.' Then again in a sort of absent manner: 'The officers will be taken care

THE WOLF-DESTROYERS OF AMERICA.

The wolfing season is from the middle of November until the first of April, and the wolf during this period considers the capturing of other kinds of game as secondary importance. Should a buffalo, elk, deer, or antelope bound across his trail, he will knock it down and take its skin; but he never hunts for these animals in the wolf fields, except when he stands in need of fresh meat. The wolf has no sympathy for the "triumphant," whom he looks down upon in the scale of being, as the male Indian does upon the female. Squawmen that kind of indolent degraded whites who have sought the frontier simply to find conditions to live without manual labor—usually men of gross nature and inferior intellects, who are entirely incapable of feeling and experiencing the higher inspiration of the life of the frontiersman. The squaw man thinks as an individual a matchless alliance with an Indian woman as he can, with the main object of getting a corner in her relatives' tents, and a portion of the rations she draws at the agency. He prefers a life of indolence, ease, if it be possible, to one involving physical effort. But among the wolves we have some of the best types of manhood. They are implacable, unmerciful Indians, and white savages, who without distinction, and only maintain relations of friendship with them as a matter of necessary diplomacy. Some of them are men of culture and scholarship. That life experiences deeply tinged with romance have driven many of these men to the frontier. I have no doubt, but once inured to its hardship and habitual to its pecularities, the inattention becomes complete, and they would not exchange this mode of life for all the idle blandishments and luxurious indulgences of a wealthy and fashionable life in the centres of civilization. They are generously brave, boundlessly hospitable, and do their own thinking. Such is a representative type of the better class of the white frontiersmen, and you will always find them enrolled in the ranks of the wolves, for this is the only way they can profitably employ themselves in the winter season beyond the limits of civilized life.

In the fall of the year the wolves gather in the frontier posts, where they do their trading, sell all their furs and peltries on hand for which they also find a cash market, and lay in supplies for the wolfing season. They start back into the wilderness, and a few return to the settlements before the last spring. Styrchington is the leading item of cost in getting together a wolfing outfit. The frontiersmen usually travel in parties of four to ten, and agree as to the division of territory before setting out, so that they will not encroach on each other's grounds. They bound their little principalities by well known landmarks, and territorial rights thus established are respected with the strictest sense of honor. But the field is illimitable for the numbers engaged. Each wolfing party generally returns to the same locality for several successive winters, thus having a thorough acquaintance with its topography—a great advantage. In the following winter, above the Bad Lands, which embraces all the Big Horn country, there are probably about 500 wolves each winter, and nearly so many operate on the Milk River, north of Fort Benton. A wolfing district is something as large as an ordinary eastern county. In the early fall, cabins are erected and timbered and daubed in these districts for winter shelter, care being taken in selecting the location that they will not likely be found by Indian war parties. They are invariably erected in the midst of good wood for fuel, and contain an enormous fire-place. The fire is comfortable for the mountaineer as a marble palace could be.

In his excursions the wolf is always supplied with means and facilities to cook a meal and spend a night wherever it may be necessary to do so in the wilderness, all cabin being free to whoever needs their shelter. His home is where the horses' roof is at the time he needs the protection of roof. Heavily loaded with his pack animal and keeps with him a good saddle animal, and two or three ponies for packing. When not in use he returns them out in the ranges, where they find plenty of feed in the winter through. Having reached head-quarters, or the cabin expected to be occupied the most, the bulk of the provisions are safely cached—secreted in such a way that they will not be likely to be found by Indians or wild animals. Then business begins. Pine blocks of proper lengths are split into slender sticks which are sharpened at one end, until hundreds are ready for use. At six or seven are then killed, and cut into little chunks, which are poisoned and put into a sack. The hunters then start out, whenever there has been a good snow-fall, and plant the fatal bars for miles around, sticking the blunt end of the sticks into the snow in an upright position, with the strayed meat temptingly exposed above the snow. The shooting rounds are made two or three days later, with pack animals, when the snows are brought in and prepared for the market. Thousands of wolves are thus killed in the great basin of the Yellowstone; but to such an extent do they infest those regions that no diminution is possible in their numbers under this wholesale destruction.

Wolfing is profitable, there being a ready market for the robes at all the frontier trading posts. I have known wolves to realize \$200 a month during the wolfing season—*Chicago Times.*

THE ETHICS OF ISLAMISM.

Whatever ecclesiastical writers may say who have begun to study Islam only since the Turkish outrages in Bulgaria, and naturally enough have studied it in that light alone, the Koran does inculcate emphatically, not in isolated precepts merely, but in its whole drift and spirit, salvation and self-respect, truthfulness and hospitality, justice and mercy, the care of the sick and the aged, humanity to the slaves, and even to the lower animals. And in spite of the incorrigible Tatar taint, in spite of the sinister influence of European civilization, the average Turk, in times of peace, still remains chivalrous and self-reliant, truthful and hospitable, charitable and humane. I do not deny that he has vice which balance these virtues, and which in times of excitement or danger cause them altogether to disappear; but, thanks to Islam, and thanks, it may be added, to the God who has made of one black-skinned nation of the earth, and has therefore made with this Turk, there remains even in him a good deal of human nature, and of very kindly human nature too.—*The Life of Mahomet.* By Wm. Williams Muir.

THE FRIEND-TWIN'S DIARY.

January—An born. Didn't want to be. Object immediately as I can. Young brother born seven minutes later. Looks like a fool, but may improve as he mellows with age.

February—Catch a cold. Give it to younger brother. He's sicker than I am. Very nearly settle him.

March—Catch a nice rash. Pass it on to the other cow. Pretty well winds up his clock.

April—They're christened us. I'm Augustus and his Alexander. Don't be look on as an ass of an Alexander! I'll kick him when he's only worse.

June—They don't think they'll be able to rear him. He's to have cod-liver oil. Can't help laughing.

July—He's been squalling awful. Nurse says it's his nasty temper. I know it's a pin, but I'm not going to say.

August—We've got a new nurse, who talks to a tall soldier, and leaves the paramilitary hussar in the sun. Alexander's got blisters on his nose. They don't know what it is, so they're going to give him a powder.

September—I've given him the scartifia. He's a real scartifia. I've got the feeding bottle.

October—I've got a new game now—poking Neat's ear with his ear when the nurse isn't looking.

November—We're beginning to walk. December—I'm beginning to eat my first tooth. As soon as I say "strong," I've made up my mind to bite Alexander. *Adieu.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Report for China, Apr. 17th, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

London Drills, 10 lbs.

London Drills, 10